# To the Freemen of Indiana.

Ten weeks ago we addressed you on the then perilous condition of public affairs, and invoked your attention and judgment on the measures of public policy inaugurated by the Republican resident and Congress. As your fellow citizens, and as members of the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana, we endeavored to give you, in that Address, some of the reasons why a change should be made in the Congressional representation, in the General Assembly, and in the offices connected with the State Administration. That appeal was decided on the 14th day of Oc tober, instant, and we trust in a manner which will conduce to the general interest of the people of the United States.

The Democratic Central Committee have now the pleasure of announcing, in this formal mannor, that the Democratic and conservative citizens of Indiana have achieved a decided advantage in the recent election. The extent of this civic victory appears in the election of seven Democratic members of Congress, instead of four as in the present Congress; in a Democratic majurity in both branches of the Legislature, and in the election of the State officers, viz: Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Reporter of Supreme Court, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, by majorities averaging about ten

The ultra Republicans in the present Congress are nearly all beaten, or laid aside by their friends, and none but Julian and Coffee return to gindi cate their votes for the Abolition policy of their confederates in the present House. This is an indication that should not be lost on those who yet defy the sentiments of the white race on this con tinent, and who are daring enough to set that sen-

timent at naught. We have a clear and decided majority of the Legislature, and will elect a Democratic Union Senator to Congress in the place of Joseph A. Wright, who holds a commission from Governor Morton for that place, and one to succeed him

for six years. In every sense this victory is complete. It is overwhelming against the conduct of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, in reference to emancipation, and a noble vindication of the Constitution against the action of the unfaithful Congress which will cease to exist on the 4th day of March next. Indiana places the seal of her disapprobation upon every act of these political Abolition ists, and holds up our glorious Constitution as the shield and protection of her people. Whatever else may Imppen, there can be no mistaking her attitude, and no fear of her taking a backward step in this great rebuke of our rulers. Those who have been faithless to their pledges need look for no countenance in such "disloyal practices. Indiana has spoken.

There are persons in this State who are now seeking, for party purposes, to misrepresent the significance of the victory recently achieved by the Democratic party over the advocates of the Administration of President Lincoln. It is grossly asserted that the defeat of the Republican party in Indiana may be justly attributed to the growth of a sentiment in this State favorable to a dishonorable peace with the South, and that the Democrats in Congress vote against all approprinavy on the ocean. This has been whispered in certain private circles, and proclaimed in the in tolerant Abolition press, which invariably seeks to prejudice the conduct, aims and designs of those who stand in the way of their schemes for the universal emancipation of the negroes of the South. There is not one word of truth in this ascription of disloyalty to the Democratic party. The record is plainly marked, and its policy open and honest. It has left nothing for doubt. resolutions, the canvass just closed, and the addresses made by its prominent candidates before the people-all put the stamp of falsehood on the assertion that the Democratic party intend anything but fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. The Democracy of Indiana, as well as the conservative Republicans who voted our State, county and Congressional tickets, have no desire to conceal from the country their past and present opinions in regard to the war, and the aims for which it should be prosecuted. They adopt the written declarations of Congress, as expressed in the Crittenden resolution, and are pre-

"Let facts be submitted to a candid world." The party now in power, had they been true to their pledges, would never have interfered with the domestic institutions of the Southern States, as a reference to the declaration of the President. and the Republican majority in Congress, will incontestibly show. They carefully withheld from public view the policy of a general emancipation of the slaves on the pretext that slavery was the "cause of the war," until after our gallant army, to preserve and defend our constitutional union, was embodied and in the field. So far from making an avowal so well calculated to "discourage enlistments," the popular branch of Congress on the 10th day of February, 1861, three weeks before the inauguration of President Lincoln, by a vote of 115 to 4, adopted the following resolu-

pared to stand upon them now as heretofore.

Resulved, That neither the Federal Government nor the people or governments of non slaveholding States, have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States in the Union.

Resolved. That those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing proposition are too insignificant in numbers and influence to excite the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republi , and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union."

Nothing could be more plain and emphatic than these resolutions. They were well calculated to satisfy the doubts of conservative men in the North, and to allay the apprehensions of loyal men in the South, as to the intentions of the leaders of the Republican party in respect to the institutions, State and National, of both classes of States Nor did the alteration, which was subsequently adopted in the first of these resolutions, at the suggestion of members who could not conscientiously subscribe to the second, at all impair the force of the solemn pledge given to the nation against converting the impending conflict to subserve the fleeting interests of party. That resolution, which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the members present (161 ayes), is in these words:

"Resolved, Thut neither Congress, nor the people, nor the governments of the non-slaveholding states, have the right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States of the Union."

So much for the action of the Republicans in Congress, in respect to this subject, on the eve of the installation of their party into power in every department of the General Government. Their chosen standard bearer in the sectional contest initiated by the Chicago platform in 1860 was no less explicit and emphatic in disclaiming all intention or authority whatever of any interference, on his part, with the unquestioned constitutheir own way, their domestic institutions. In the Executive functions on the 4th of March, 1861, after taking his oath that he would, to the best of his ability, " preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Lincoln declared, in the presence of the assembled thousands before him, as follows :

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, I believe I have no lauful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. He said (and who should know better ?) that he had neither " the lawful right," nor "the inclination" to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, directly or indirectly. Not satisfied with this disclaimer of power over the subject, the President thus proceeds to give his reasons for his convictions, which, it would seem, were not the result of sudden impulse, but of opinions long entertained. He says:

"Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this, and many similar declarations, and have never re canted them. And more than this: they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read :

Resolved, That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions to its own judgment exclusive ly, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political

From this it will be seen that he was a confessor of the faith thus promulgated in his inaugural on "many similar occasions," and had "never recented them;" and, in addition to his personal convictions, was pledged to them by one of the resolutions of the Chicago platform, which he thus quotes and incorporates in his address, in order to dissipate every apprehension that he could ever depart from the principle thus enun-

At the extra session of Congress commencing the 4th of July, 1861, that body, after the most ample discussion of the subject of slavery in the

States, passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a possession of their local Governments. The erable Crittenden of Kentucky, which not only latter States, and had suffered because President fully endorses the doctrines in reference thereto | Lincoln had not come to their relief, are under Representatives, but (ignoring the idea that the and treated as felons and traitors. An edict war was for abolition or emancipation,) declares | more unjust never was issued by a civilized Ruler, it to be for the preservation "of the Union, with be he Emperor, King or President. It struck all the dignity, equality and rights of the States down thousands who never soiled their hands unimpaired." But it is unnecessary to accumu- with treason, and who are to day more devoted late further evidence as to the original objects of to the Union than the Northern traitors who have the war as declared and reiterated by the Execu-created the "pressure" which forced this illtive and Legislative Departments of the Govern starred Proclamation. It strikes down all alikemene. The resolution passed under such solemn old age, helpless infancy, the traitor, the patriotcircumstances, is in these words, and leave but all who are unable to restore their States to the

war has been forced upon the country by the dis- army and navy such as no ruler of modern times unionists of the Southern States, now in arms has had at his command, and yet no State has been against the constitutional government and in restored. Mr. Lincoln deprives Union men in arms around the capital; that in this national the revolted States of their property for failing emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of to overthrow Jefferson Davis's army, when he mere passion and resentment, will recollect only himself has only been able to accomplish that its duty to the whole country; that this war is task to a partial extent. We deeply regret that not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression | the President has deemed it a duty to issue that or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or Proclamation. No good will come of it, and purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the those men who advised and clamored for it are rights or established institutions of those States, the worst foes of his administration and the direct but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the enemies to our country and her institutions. Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all | The Democratic party of Indiana are now, the dignity, equality and rights of the several and have been, most willing to aid the President States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

rebels. It was hailed as an omen of good to the the army of Indiana are Democrats, good and Government from disgrace and disaster.

all parties sprang to arms, and the Democracy, Democracy have long held acknowledged supremacy, were quite in advance of the other Dis others. " A war for the Union" was to them a

But how has Mr. Lincoln and the Republican carried over their votes and their protests. Congress kept their promises to the country? Now that the Democratic party and its highly Have they conducted the war to restore the Un- prized conservative allies, have obtained power in ion, " with all the dignity, rights and equality of the State Governments, and a majority of mem

they will never consent: the amount of \$1,000,000

der slave Union States, and against the advice of same in the next, if the war should be unfortuthe Union newspapers of Kentucky, and else mately protracted till December, 1863, when the

6. The President has issued a proclamation The Democratic party, as such, is eminently setting forth that all negroes in the rebellious conservative and patriotic, and will do no act to States, on the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be call in question its devotion to the Union. For forever free, thus throwing upon the free States | the army in the field it has no opposition cotes to he burthen of a negro population, and as Mr. give. It has never given one in Congress against CLAY said, "to enter into competition with the the soldier in former wars, and its record will not white German, Irish and American laborer, and now be disgraced by a vote against the gallant thus degrade them to the level of the blacks." | men who have gone forth to preserve the Gov-

thus declaring that he has no confidence in the supplies to the soldiers of the Republic. Courts, and making every man's liberty depend The slander of disloyalty upon the good name upon the mercy of spies, informers, bailiffs, con- of the Democratic party had its echo in a vindic-

tional rights of the southern people to control, in a right to know whether they are fighting for the some of them up when in political and social or-Union, " with all the dignity, equality, and rights | ph nage, and fought their early battles before the ress and the President.

Indiana went before the country repudiating all the Abolition measures of Congress and the President. It has been done without reserve and without faltering. We resolved that an early decision should be had, for if the people of this State were prepared to endurse these unconstitut remain comparatively decent and well behaved

be know to the country repudiated all approval of the President's recom-mendation to Congress to make compensation for crats," par excellence! But few other orators of emancipated negroes-the act of Congress eman- note appeared before the people, the Republican rict of Columbia, and the unconstitutional con the background, while the converts made open fiscation acts, which had for their object more the freeing of negroes than punishing rebels in arms. To these acts of Congressional and Executive bad faith was soon added the crowning usurpation of general enancipation, under the President's Proclamation of September 22, 1862. This was, in the opinion of a majority of the people of Indiana, the sundering of the last link which bound them to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and created a revolution which nothing could arrest. The negroes of the noble Union men of Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri, and all others in abject submission to any tyranny which the radicals might heap upon the nation. No wrong was too gross for their apologies. They seemed to have lost all sense of shame—all show of decent rad courteous argument. In fact, they were worse Abolitionists than the Republicans, and manifested the highest order of malignity against Democratic principles. Giddings and Lovejoy could not excel them in the use of sant phrases. The shibboleth of faction was on their tongues and malignant hate in their hearts.

But why was's words upon the nation.

Kentucky Races.—The following is the result of the recent great races over the Kentucky Coarse by the Union and Confederate horses.

But why was's words upon the perfid of the advised the President to support the Cartrender resolutions. Any person who does not now wish in his heart that the President to support the Cartrender resolutions. They were worse and supported those resolutions must be either a fiend or a fool.

Kentucky Races.—The following is the result of the recent great races over the Kentucky Coarse by the Union and Confederate horses their apologies.

But why was's words a upon the nation.

But why was's words a upon the nation.

But why was's ever as stray leaves

The cartrender resolutions. Any person who does not now wish in his heart that the President to support the Cartrender.

Kentucky Races.—The following is the result of the recent great races over the Kentucky Coarse by the Union and Con fiscation acts, which had for their object more the war upon their old friends. They went beyond

dution introduced into the House by the ven | Union men who stood up against secession in the oclaimed by the President and the House of this Proclamation, to be stripped of their property Union-a thing which the President himself has Resolved. That the present deplorable civil been trying to do for eighteen months, with an

in putting down the rebellion by force of arms. They sought at first, it is true, a different mode This resolution was passed the day after the of settlement, consistent with the national honor. battle of Bull Run, (July 22, 1861,) and when | They accept his mode, however, as the only one the capital was beleagured by the hosts of the presented by himself and his advisers. One half land, and thousands rushed to arms to save the true, and we cherish them and the Republican overnment from disgrace and disaster. soldiers as our fellow-citizens engaged in the We have thus shown the character of the solemn pledges made by the Republican party-in | these gallant men nothing which will add to cluding the President and Congress-in order to their comfort in the field, or to their prosperity fill up the army with the gallant men who have when they return to the walks of private life. since given their services or their lives to the But we have a right to say that the war has not country. These promises were patriotic and just, been conducted in a mode which is likely to reand touched the hearts of the American people. store the Union in the quickest way, and with the They brought 75,000 men into the field—then least possible loss of life. We believe that the 500,000-and but the other day 600,000 more radical enactments of the present Congress, as sprang to arms, and are now breasting the storm | well as the President's proclamation, has made of battle, or preparing to enter the field. Never the rebellion more compact, and has incited the did any nation manifest a higher or nobler trust | South to more determined resistance. We ben the promises and pledges of those in charge of lieve they will cost the nation thousands of lives its affairs. The people of Indiana performed their and millions of treasure. These measures are full share in this work of patriotism, and her re- direct and palpable violations of the promises giments were filled up as if by magic. Men of and pledges of the President and Congress, and, being so, are calculated to divide the sentiment loving the Union as the first principle of its creed, of the country at a time when it should act as a were amongst the foremost in the onset for its unit. For this the Democratic and conservative preservation. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, men of Indiana are in no way responsible. Those and Seventh Congressional Districts, where the | who have sought to change the character of the contest to an emancipation scheme are alone chargeable with bad faith, and must be respon tricts, and their quotas entered the field before all sible for its continuance and the waste which it occasions. We believed a year ago that the war sacred contest, and they sent their brave and gal- would soon end by the triumph of the national last sons, without stopping to inquire who stood arms, if all measures looking to the emancipa at the helm of our National ship. These brave | tion of the slaves were kept out of Congress. volunteers had no father or relatives in the civil We think so to day. The Border State memservice-they had no kinsmen in the Cabinet- bers of Congress, with the Democrats of the they had no brothers in the grand army of con. House, steadily voted against all these ruinous tractors, whose purses were made plethoric by the enactments, knowing that such violent disturbgains of hard bargains and unjust exactions upon | ances of the industrial interests of the country the poor soldier and the Government. None of would bring wide spread ruin upon the land. these had they. But they had hearts to feel for These opinions were entertained by the best their beloved country, and principles which patriots in Congress, and their votes were given taught them that the temporary ascendancy of an against them. John J. Crittenden and Governor adverse party in the conduct of the Government | Wickliffe resisted them to the last, as did the could release no man from his loyalty to the other Border State Union members of the House, Union. Every intelligent Democrat of Indiana with every Democrat from the North and West thought so then, thinks so to day, will think so The gallant and devoted band of Union members to morrow, and in all time to come. We all ac. had a right to be heard by the President and Con knowledge fidelity to the Union as the chief of gress. They had made great sacrifices, and were political and personal duties. None but slander- eminently entitled to respect. They met with ers have ever charged upon the Democratic party | nothing but neglect and reproach, and every offensive measure of an Abolition majority were

the several States unimpaired"? Has that been bers in Congress, there are those malicious the sole object? Have the Executive and Legis-lative branches of the Government been faithful our victory. That will not be done to the detrito the pledges this made to the nation? To the ment of our beloved country. One of the charges shame of both Departments, they have been un- already made is that we mean to force the nation true to their own professed doctrines, and faith into a dishonorable peace with the South. Never less to the country. Congress has been wickedly will that be done by the Democracy in Congress or untrue ; while the President has permitted fanat elsewhere. The next charge is, that the members ics and pretended religionists to institute a "pres- of Congress from Indiana will refuse to vote for sure" upon his conduct, and a restraint upon his appropriations of money to pay the soldiers in the judgment. The acts which the President and field and the sailors on the ocean. This, like the Congress have put into effect were never neces first charge, is groundless and false. The resosary to restore the Union. They are not so now, lutions of the Conventions which nominated our and never can be. We will name the following candidates for Congress, without exception, as a sample of the Abolition legislation of Con | pledged to the Government its aid in putting down gress and the individual acts of the President, to the rebellion by arms, or in any other honorable which all National men must object, and to which | mode which it might adopt. Not one of these Congressional Conventions ever intimated a wish 1. They have pledged the country, by solemn or desire to have the supplies stopped, or the war enactment, to pay for such negro as any South- brought to a close by dishonorable compromise, ern State shall emancipate by State authority, or by submitting to any national degradation, and to pay for them all would involve the people Never-never! Thousands of good men-thouin a national debt of two thousand millions, es. sands of patriotic men-would be rejoiced to see timating these negroes at half their present value. | the war ended, and whenever it can be done in a 2. They have abolished slavery in the District | way consistent with the dignity of the United of Columbia, and are now paying for these ne | States, either by the progress and success of our groes in the promises to pay of the people, to arms, or by accepting from the people of the States in revolt their submission to the authority 3. They have made negro testimony valid in of the nation, "with all the dignity, equality and the Courts of the District of Columbia against | rights of the several States unimpaired," we are white men, and a bill was pending at the adjourn of opinion that no time should be lost in securing ment of Congress making negro testimony valid | the peace of the country. Our members of Con in all the Courts of the United States within the gress are known to the Democracy, and they will be the first to advocate all constitutional meas-4. They have recognized the negro despotism | ures to put down the rebellion, and the first to of Hayti as a sovereign power, and will, consequently, receive a negro ambassador at Washing-ment of our lamentable national troubles. Messrs. Law, Cravens, Voorhees and Holman have voted 5. They have passed Confiscation acts, in defi for all proper appropriations to sustain the war, in ance of and against the letter of the Constitution | the present Congress, and they, in connection against the protests and the votes of the vener- with the new Democratic members, Messrs. Har able CRITTENDEN and his colleagues from the bor- rington, McDowell and Edgerton, will do the

gentlemen just elected shall take their seats.

7. The President has suspended the writ of had ernment from overthrow. That sin and shame beas corpus in ALL the States, and put the free must be left alone as the legacy of those who, in citizens of the whole country under martial law, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, refused

stables, provost marshals, and their deputies.

A series of measures so unnecessary and mischievous could not fail to arrest the attention of clear right of those gentlemen to attach them the people of Indiana, and to call them to an selves to any party where their interests, their active opposition. The Democracy had no choice | connections or their ambition might prompt, but but that of silent acquiescence, or open and man | they had no right to become either the maligners y efforts to expel from Congress the members of more patriotic men than themselves nor the who had treacherously betrayed the State into apologists for great public wrongs, while claimthe hands and keeping of the New England Abo-lition faction, whose agency in our national mis all the dignity and character they ever possessed. fortunes are but too plainly marked. The inau Like all apostates from the faith, they stopped guration of these measures by Congress and and baulked at no degradation to win the apthe President, was a shameful departure from plause of the Republican party. From day to the pledges solemnly given to the country by day they uttered the most revolting falsehoods both, and released all good men from putting against the aims and objects of the Democratic confidence in their future promises to the Nation. organization—against men of pure and lofty The people have a right to fair and honest treat- patriotism and tried integrity. Old gray headed ment. They have a right to know what is to be Democrats, who had long been the friends and done with their money and their lives. They have supporters of these gentlemen-who had taken of the several States unimpaired," or for the people-were compelled, in the assemblies of the emancipation of four millions of negroes, the pay. voters, to hear them deny the faith, and pour lava ment of two thousand millions of dollars for them falsehoods upon the grand old party which conout of the National treasury; and above all, they ferred upon them (we fear in some cases) unhave a right to know whether the blood and treas. merited honors. The spectacle was one by no ure of the Nation is to be spilled and squandered means calculated to elevate our opinions of hufor any purpose less sacred than the restoration of man nature. These gentlemen, in some cases, the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. added to ingratitude and falsehood the most bu-These things the people of Indiana have a right miliating debasement of all correct and manly o know, and they will be heard in vindication sentiment. It was declared, on more than one thereof. The people of Indiana have lost confidence in the Administration of President Lin- would now speak of the Constitution and its COLN. That confidence can only be repaired by guarantees was a traitor, and should be watched! an open and manly repudiation of all measures A sentiment so atrocious was befitting the lips of postile to the early pledges and promises of Con | men who had left their party just before the battle and gone within the lines of the enemy-some. The Democracy and Conservative citizens of we trust, with honest intentions, but many of ional and oppressive measures, the fact should during the canvass. The plan of the campaign, it is proper to say, was left entirely to the desert The issues were fairly made The Democracy ers, and they were scattered over the State in pating and paying for the negroes in the Dis party managers and speakers quietly stepping to

in the midst of the mighty burricane which rocked and scattered the foundations of their new

avalanche, or bid the cataract stand frozen in its from its overwhelming defeat. Here is one of its fall. Men are nothing in times like these. The specimens. In its issue of yesterday it says: sacred principles of constitutional freedom can never be abandoned to Presidents, Cabinets, Congress-their apologists, aiders or abettors. When men become the tools of power, and forget that they were once freemen, they sink into the insignificance of all other defenders of despotism and wrong. The unconquerable Democracy was not 1,045, just five more votes than were cast two to be vanquished by instrumentalities like these; and if the lesson which their overthrow shall teach to others shall be heeded, their fall will not be in

valued victory in favor of the Constitution and HENDRICKS, making a total of 1,638. Since then the laws, has been prosecuted by the Democants and their noble allies, with the sword of Damocles suspended over their heads. The Administration has been in the field with all its vast pat- 1,086, and Turple 559 !! A total vote of 1,645, ronage and power, and, to add to its success, it whom no indictment and no known charges are ago, though 500 voters have gone away. A dehas been against us with its terrors. Men against yet preferred, have been sent to the public pris- ficit of 500 votes made good in two years. ons, and many yet languish in Government stiles. Could anything be better calculated to arouse the people, on the one hand, and to deter them from a performance of duty on the tal, 803 She has sent 439 volunteers to the war. other? Every thing but actual force has been of whom at least 375 are voters. In 1862 she ased to close up the avenues of investigation, to gives Colfax 547 and Turpie 288, a total vote muzzle the press, and to overawe the citizen in the discharge of his sacred duty as an elector. The whole atmosphere has been filled with ru- two years before notwithstanding she has sent mors of arrests, with the movements of secret in- 375 voters away. A deficit of 375 voters made ormers and spies, with threats, and, in some cases, charges of disloyalty against the firmest friends of the Union. The people have disregarded these things, and the ballot box has been

The people of Indiana, at the recent election, ave decided for themselves questions of the highest interest to the Nation. These questions though many of the bolder issues were evaded by the friends of the Administration, the general verdict is overwhelmingly against it. We accept the following as the main points decided :

Laws must be maintained, and that it is the duty | So can the Republican election judges. of all good men to aid the Government in secur-

ng these blessings; 2. That men and money must be voted for the ourposes of equipping and maintaining our sold- these new voters got into Lake and Jasper. iers in the field, to secure these high objects; and when the war is closed that the maimed and wounded soldiers shall be amply provided for by adequate pensions, and proper provisions for their

3. That the people of Indiana are utterly op posed to a war of conquest and subjugation of the Southern States, and that they will adhere to the noble sentiment of the CRITTENDEN resolution, ed by those in arms against it, the war ought to

4. That the people of Indiana are unalterably Republican Congress, as indicated in their purchase and payment for negroes in the District of Columbia, and their greater enormity in proposmitted by any of the States of the Union;

enactments as will conform them to the Consti- which were charged upon the Democratic Adtution. In the language of Senator Douglas: ministration. Eighteen months of Republican hildren be the victims."

the Administration, or with its connivance, and the denial of a speedy trial to persons thus out. The Democracy owe their recent victories to con raged, have been viewed by the people of Indiana verts from Republicanism-to voters for Mr. with disgust and alarm, and the late vote given | LINCOLN in 1860 who had atterly misapprehended in this State is in strong condemnation of such the purposes of the Republican party and its cadisloyal practices" to the Constitution;

reckless expenditure of the public treasure on a brood of political banditti, consisting of contracand political hangers-on; and believe, to use the language of John P. Hale, a Republican Senator in Congress "that the liberties of this coun try are in greater danger to day from the corrup-

are from the open enemy in the field." the repeated declarations of President Lincoln, publican side. Yet the people voted on the opthat he had neither the disposition nor the right to posite side, and that of their own accord, and interfere with slavery in any of the States, receiv- without persuasion or inducement of any kind. ed his proclamation of the 22nd of September, Why have they done so? Because the Republican 1862, with horror and amazement, as an indica- party which ousted the Democracy from power on tion that he had yielded to the Abolition the ground of its corruption, has proved itself ten gural and first message-thus proving faithless to the nation to the verge of ruin. The venality, regard as evidences that he has thrown by its acts the clearest provisions of the Constitufaction of the North, and the election in Indiana and the Treasury departments, has filled the peomust be accepted as a condemnation of the policy | ple with intense disgust and alarmed them for the of that ill-advised proclamation.

the 14th instant, in Indiana. They are in entire bare the iniquities of another set. Witness the

Democracy, and will never be abandoned. the first victory won in the contest. Indiana will fusing to send reinforcements to General McClel

this goodly land! By order of the Central Committee, GEO. McOUAT, Chairman. October 27th, 1862.

### A Contemplated Fraud. A conversation that occurred vesterday in one

of the hotels of this city, between an abolition editor (resident here) and a prominent official in one of our county offices, disclosed one of the cure his return to Congress.

Republican soldiers are to vote; but the Irish Legion, now in Camp Douglas, are to be removed before the election. These were the tactics agreed upon by the two worthies mentioned above. We will see how far the Federal and tion is removed before election, and regiments whose voters are permitted to remain and vote, it will prove the collusion of those high in authorty with tricksters in this county who are endeavring to cheat soldiers out of the privileges of

The vote of the soldiers of Iowa is receiving laily explanation. It was procured by fraud and oppression; by stealing Democratic tickets and burning them; by refusing to let the soldiers have Republican tickets to change by inserting the names of Democratic candidates, and erasing hose of the Republicans; by refusing Democra tic soldiers pens and ink to write with, and reecting tickets which had been altered with a pencil; by neglecting to hold elections in Demo-cratic regiments, and making talse and frauduent returns. These were some of the villainies practiced

pon Iowa soldiers by Abolition officials; yet Abolition journals have the effrontery to point to the lowa vote in the army, and claim it as a fair expression of political opinion among the soldiers. has the ability to rule and the will to carry on I Democratic regiments are removed from Camp the Government in accordance with the spirit of soldiers, the result will be heralded to the country by the Abolition press as another evidence of the predominance of Republicanism in the army. -Chicago Times.

Some of the Abolitionista are abusing Gen. Scorr because he advised the President to sup-

Another Specimen. Our Republican neighbor is striving very hard party in the great North west. The giant tread to convince itself that the Democracy carried the of treemen could not be impeded by the puny arms of a thousand such deserters. As well recent election in this State by frauds. Or else it might they try to arrest the movements of the seeks this pretense to let its party easily down

Brown county in 1860 gave Lane for Governor 296, and Hendricks 744, a total vote of 1,040. Since then it has sent 486 volunteers to the war, of whom 400 at least are voters. In 1862 it gives Dunn 220, and Harrington 825! A total vote of years ago, though 400 voters have gone away. A deficit of 400 votes is made good in two years. How? By natural increase? No.

Now for another specimen. Lake County in This contest, at the end of which is a great and 1860 gave 1,098 votes for Lane, and 540 for she has sent 650 volunteers to the war, of whom at least 500 are voters. In 1862 she gives Colfax just nine more votes than were cast two years

Here is another. Jasper county in 1860 cast 525 votes for Lane, and for Hendricks 278-toof 835, just thirty-two more votes than she gave more than good in two years.

Whence comes this increase of vote? Jasper and Lake are rural counties, without commercial towns, and the natural increase is very slow, but both give larger votes than in 1860, notwithstanding the large number of voters who have were thoroughly discussed before them, and left them. In both counties Colfax has the majority given to the Republican candidates in 1860, when it is known that there was in both a great revolution in public sentiment. The U. C. 1. That the Constitution, American Union and which exist in Colfax's district can tell the story.

The learned pig of the Journal can philoso phize upon those specimens, and advise us how

## The Causes.

The Journal charges that we have been seeking the causes of the defeat of the Republican party in Indiana, but it thinks we avoid the right one. There is no mistaking the reasons for the revolution in public sentiment which have just that the "dignity, equality and rights" of the found expression at the polls in the three great several States shall be maintained; and that when | States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. And the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledg- it is but the beginning of the end. It is but the turn of the tide which will sweep out of power the last vestige of Republicanism. The Republican opposed to the policy of the President and the party was not defeated alone by those who voted with the Democracy in 1860. The overthrow was aided by those who had been its friends. ng to pay for all orgrees who may be manu- The Democracy are indebted to thousands of 5. That the people of Indiana disapprove of the cast their votes for Mr. Lincoln, relying upon the 6. That the suspension of the writ of habers hope for maintaining the Government unless by corpus, and the frequent arrests made by order of the return of the Democratic party to power. 7. That the people of Indiana, always in favor pacity to govern the country. Never before d'd of a frugal and economical administration of pub- a political party more signally fail in the applilic affairs, have condemned the extravagant and cation of its principles in the administration of the Government. These facts the people appretors, speculators, favorites, cousins, brothers in ciate and they have caused the defeat of the Relaw of Cabinet Ministers, pimps, spies, informers. publican party. The New York Herald, in an editorial upon the popular revolution at the polls. thus forcibly sums up the causes thereof:

Now what are the causes of this wonderful tions and from the profligacy practiced in the va | revolution? There had been little or no canvass, rious Departments of he Government, than they the press and free speech had been under rigid restriction and censorship. The influence 8. That the people of Indiana, remembering of money and contracts was all on the Repressure" of New England and had aban times more coarupt, while at the same time its loned the positio s he had assumed in his Inau tyranny and utter incapacity for rule have brought imself and the country. These surrenders they | ignorance and despotism of Congress, violating imself into the arms of the Radical Abolition tion, and the incompetence of the War, the Navy

safety of the republic. These were the questions decided and the meas | And these revelations have been made by the ares of public policy endorsed by the electors, on Republicans themselves, one set of them laying conformity with the declarations put forth by the reports of the investigating committees, in which the frauds and extravagance at St. Louis, under Indiana Las taken her stand, and the past is the auspices of Fremont, were exposed; the secure. She offers all her material power to put shoddy and shoe contracts; the delinquencies of down the rebellion. That is all that should or | Senator Simmons of Rhode Island; the course can be expected of her or her Democracy. The of Secretary Welles in giving a two and a half Government cannot be maintained, if any party | per cent job to his brother in law, amounting to permitted to disregard the Constitution, by vir- some \$100,000, for doing what could be executed ue of which only can the Union exist. It is the equally well without charge by some officer of luty of the President to put down all who would the pavy; the failure of the Navy Departlisturb the Union and the Constitution, and to ment to co-operate with General McClelredeem the sacred pledges made to the Nation. lan in his advance on Richmond; the mis Let him rely on the people alone for a prompt de- management and blunders of the War Deiverance, and not on a party or a fraction of a partment in causing a premature movement of arty. Armed rebellion must be suppressed by the Army of the West before the advance of the orce and the insane and infuriate faction of Abo. Army of the East; dividing the Army of the Po tionists must retire before the ballots of a free tomac, and afterward falling to effect a junction cople. The first civic battle has been fought, and of the disjointed corps at the critical moment; re take no step backward. Let all who aided in this lan; the appointment to important commands of grand result STAND FIRM, with ranks unbroken. such incompetent Generals as Fremont, Hunter The sun of Constitutional liberty beams upon and Phelps; the neglect to provide the army with clothes, shoes and tents, and sufficient surgical attendance for the wounded, and medical care and other necessaries for the sick-all of which has been duly communicated by the soldiers' let ters to their friends at home, producing a most decided effect. Add to these causes of the popular revolution the suspension of habeas corpus in the loyal States; the summary arrests and arbitrary imprisonments without trial; the programme of universal emancipation and servile plans by which Mr. Isaac N. Arnold hopes to secure his return to Congress. Northern States being overrun with the negroes of the South; the abolitionizing of the Republican party and its rapid development as a party of blood; lastly, the breaking down of the financial schemes of Secretary Chase, partly through a lack of practical acquaintance with such business, State officials will lend themselves to the accomplisher ent of the intended fraud. If the Irish Lewhich would have prevented a disastrous de rangement of the currency, amounting to a depreciation of thirty per cent.; and no person need wonder at what has happened at the polls. Indeed, the wonder might well be if the result were

For the honor of the country and for our hopes of its tuture, all who value free institutions will hail with joy this great movement of the people. It will enable the President, who is honest, to carry out the conservative policy which he had contemplated from the beginning, and to apply the proper remedy to the evils we have enume rated. Heretofore he had been intimidated by assaults upon his family. For instance, in the proceedings of Hickman's Congressional commit-tee. He had been coerced into various measures under threats of deposition by revolution and a reign of anarchy and terror. But now that it is proven by the elections that the ra icals are powerless, and that he has the people to stand by him in defense of the Constitution, he can get rid of our institutions. He will be in a position to wage the war with a single view to the restoration of the Union, and to put down the rebellion by force of arms in the hands of white men on the buttlefield, and not by negro insurrections or by proclamations just as intellectual as the Pope's bull against the comet.

The Louisville Journal, in announcing the great Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, Obio and Indiana, says: "We do so with a lighter heart than we have carried in our bosom for many weeks."

The New York World, a conservative Republican journal, refers to Cassius M. Clay as that "shining apostle of the higher law, who draws the salary of a Major General, and spends his time going about the country abusing those who pay the taxes."

The New Federal Authority.

The Governors not satisfied with governing their own States seem determined to usurp Fede- Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and ral authority. Governor YATES, of Illinois, was one of the ablest jurists in the country, has lately here vesterday to join Governor Morron on published an opinion upon executive power, which another urgent, it is said, mission to Washing- we will hereafter spread before our readers. In ton, where another grand convocation of Govern- it he discusses the proclamation of the President, ors is to be held shortly. These Governors had his right to suspend the writ of habeus corpus and far better attend to their legitimate duties at his power to bring all the people of the United home and let the representatives of the National States under martial law, administered at Government run the Federal machinery. If they his own discretion; all these topics he are not capable of doing it, let the people have discusses with great clearness and ability. We a chance to select new men. These Governors' give the following brief extract from that part of convocations are but another evidence of the in- the opinion which discusses the power of the Prescapacity of the Republican party to administer ident to place the whole country under martial

# Political Prisoners.

In the Government postoffice building in this

city seventeen persons are confined for alleged political offenses. They were arrested upon affidavits made in some, if not all the cases, by partisan and personal enemies, upon which they are deprived of their liberty without any means of over the persons and property of citizens? I anredress; without the opportunity of disproving the swer that over all persons enlisted in his forces charges made against them through the judicial he has military power and command; that over tribunals of the country, a right guaranteed by actual operations in the field, he may lawfully exthe Constitution and which should be held sacred. If guilty of any crime against the Government prosecution of his particular military enterprise these persons should be punished. If they have may, in his honest judgment, absolutely require; and upon such persons as have committed of violated law they should suffer the penalty there- tenses against the articles of war, he may, through for. But it is palpably unjust that citizens should appropriate military tribunals, inflict the punish be taken from their homes and business and ment prescribed by law. And there his lawful incarcerated in a prison for weeks and months for alleged political offenses, and denied the privileges granted the meanest criminals in the land, scribe rules for future action. It springs from Three of the prisoners have very comfortable present pressing emergencies, and is limited by quarters, but fourteen are confined in cells built statesman and legislator, and make provision for criminals. In one cell, a small room, nine for future or distant arrangements by which perare coufined, and in a still smaller one are five. sons or property may be made subservient to mil-Neither of them have side windows, but light in the field, and may control whatever is so and air comes through a skylight in the roof. near as to be actually reached by that force, Here they eat, sleep and live, shut out from the in order to remove obstructions to its exercise. world, and only permitted to see the light of But when the military commander controls the heaven through the small opening in the roof. persons or property of citizens, who are beyond the sphere of his actual operations in the field, Under no circumstances are they permitted to when he makes laws to govern their conduct, leave their cells, and before the iron-grated door he becomes a legislator. Those laws may be of their prison house, securely fastened, armed made actually operative; obedience to them sentries, day and night, watch them. One pris- and effect may be solely to recruit or support his for some days was insane through the effects of with whom he is contending. But he is a legishis confinement. Who two years ago would later still; and whether his edicts are clothed in the form of proclamations, or of military orders, have anticipated that such arrests would have by whatever name they may be called, they are been made? Who would have thought one year laws. If he have the legislative power, confer ago that the President would have brought all red on him by the people, it is well; if not, he the people of the United States under martial usurps it. law, to be administered at his own discretion, the citizens of the entire country, outside or the and that in our magnificent Postoffice building, sphere of his actual operations in the field, in a State loyal to the Government and in which amenable to his military edicts, than he has to the administration of the civil law has never his military requisitions. He is not the military been obstructed, seventeen of its citizens would commander of the citizens of the United States, And what is their offense?

be confined, deprived of all their civil rights? but of its soldiers. One of the prisoners is Dr. THEODORE HORTON, passed at the recent ressions of Congress, and will pledges of the Republican party to reform of Wells County. He was arrested and brought demand their repeal, or such modification of these the alleged abuses, corruptions and extravagances here upon the charge of discouraging enlistments. Dr. H. is a good citizen. He has represented his ried on this war at this frightful loss of human county in the Legislature. His most intimate life and this great destruction of property; we rule had satisfied this class that there was no friends upon oath say they have never heard him have come to a state of things when the widowed express a sentiment disloyal to the Government, able point; when the wife, whose busband goes but on the other hand has often said that he out to battle for the Union and the Constitution; would freely give all he was worth, even his life, when the sister, who finds no brother coming if those sacrifices would put down the rebellion. home; when the bedothed, who put to the ser-And the direct charge made against him, as is vice of the country; when the bride, who sepashown in the affidavit we publish with this, is rates from her groom at the church door to go disproved by some of the most trustworthy citi. forth to battle-all appeal to you not to stop the zens of his county. Yet these evidences of his to go forward as long as honor and justice reinnocence do not release him. He can not get quire it, but when you come to a point where his liberty even upon bail. In confinement he peace can be properly made, then to make it. must remain with his fellow prisoners until And at this time and in this condition of the the authorities at Washington dispose of them. The President may think that the public People who are making none but political apsafety requires these extreme measures, but it pointments, who are turning Democrats out of gives a power to bad men which may be exer- custom houses and the various offices in the cised, and which has been exercised, to injure the cratic organization. Why? Has it not a great best citizens. Wherever civil law can not be ad- and glorious history? Has it not added empire ministered, martial law may be necessary, but in to the Confederacy? Has it not carried success. Indiana no one can doubt that all offenses known had Jackson, who was the first living man who to the laws can be punished through judicial tri- ever paid a national debt, and Pierce, who was

of Dr. Honron, to illustrate the workings of martial law, and, as in his case, the arrest of all the to you the glorious career of the Democratic prisoners may have been made under similar cir- party-my inheritance-which I have always cumstances and with equal injustice:

#### STATE OF INDIANA, 3 88. WELLS COUNTY.

6th of October, 1862, made affidavit to before one answer this question. county and State.) was also present at said meet [laughter] and have the money raised by taxaing; that said Horton, after said Jetmore and said tion applied to pay the soldiers, to feed and Phipps had concluded their efforts on the occa- clothe them, and enable them to support their sion, was called for by a large number present to families while they are in the field. [Applause.] address them; that said Horton distinctly required I want that tried for just ninety days, for these before he responded to that call, if said Jermore contractors who have stolen all they could lay and said Phipps had concluded their labors for their hands on could last for over ninety days the evening, and not until he had received from while we carried on the war with the money. It those gentlemen an affirmative response to his strikes me there might be a prospect of bringing said inquiry, did said Horton proceed to address it to a termination before the President's proclasaid meeting. And deponents say that their un- mation could take effect. [Cheers.] derstanding of the purpose of said Horton being | It is our purpose to overthrow this Republican so called to address said meeting and of his re- party, and the political sharks that follow in its sponding to said call was to answer said Jet- wake to devour what they throw overboard. more's political speech and for such purpose [Laughter and cheers.] We propose, if we can,

those remarks; that if the language imputed to monarchical, aristocratic, simple or mixed-in said Horton by said Phipps in his said affidavid to- much toreign travel, in considerable personal obwit: "I always knew this was an abolition war-the President's proclamation tops the Abo it is my deliberate judgment that the most conlition climax—you have been asked to night to volunteer—did you do it? No, you are not is the Government of the Republican party of a going to volunteer. The speaker called for the non-slaveholding States of North America. volunteers-how many did he get? None. You [Good," and applause.] are not going to volunteer under such a policyno, not one. The persons in power are all Aboitionists, and all who uphold the Administration in its policy are Abolftionists. We will put the Democrats in power and then we will shoot down the Abolitionists," had been used by said Horton then and there, deponents would remember it; that said Horton did not use said language nor any language calculated to discourage enistments, but on the contrary said Horton then and there spoke in substance as follows, to wit: | 1. Sam'l J. Randall, That the country had been forced into this war | 6. John D. Stiles, by the disunion Abolitionists of the North and 8. S. E. Ancona, the fire eating secessionists of the South; that 10. Myers Strouse, there was left us but one course, namely, to 12. Chas. Denison, houlder our muskets and destroy the rebels of 14. the South with bullets, and to meet the Abo-litionists at the ballot-box, and by the mighty 16. A. H. Coffrett, 17. Arch. M'Alister, power of those little paper ballots, which drop as 21. John L. Dawson the silent snow-flake, to sweep from power the 24. Jesse Lazear. Abolition element in the Government; and restore it to the glory and power in which our fathers bequeathed it to us;" that said Horton then and there uttered no language expressing hostility to the Government or calculated to discourage en nominees, we think are not identical in their listments unless the foregoing be so regarded. And deponents further say that, in answer to conservative course; probably, in most matters, any inquiry then and there put him by said Jet- acting with the Democrats. Mr. Tracy has heremore, in substance, whether or not he, said Horton, tofore been fully identified with the Abolition was in favor of putting down the rebellion, said and we are of the apinion that all we have gained Horton distinctly and emphatically said he was by his election is the defeat of the Wilmot candi-in favor of putting down the rebellion, and that date. the war should be carried on until that purpose was accomplished."

D. ponents further say that there were present at said meeting about thirty or forty persons.

And further deponents say not.

Gehrett, George J. Gottschalk, John Gottschalk, Seymour and Fernando Wood, but shut useighteen years old, George Dulinsky, seventeen years old, William Dulinsky, E. A. Horton, Mathew Long, Cyrus Marsh.

and not confine it to such intractables as Honge Seymour and Fernando Wood, but shut use Fort Lafayette three hundred thousand Description of the State of New York and November.

Executive Authority. Judge Cunris, of Boston, formerly one of the law. If he has authority to do that, Judges and juries may be arrested at his pleasure and punished for judicial decisions, and Legislators for words spoken in debate. It such a power is conceded the rights and liberty of the citizens are subject to the arbitrary will and disposal of the Pres-

ident. Judge Curtis says: What, then, is his (the President's) authority all persons and property within the sphere of his ercise such restraints and control as the successful

authority ends. "The military power over citizens and their property is a power to act, not a power to prethem. It cannot assume the functions of the may be enforced by military power; their purpose oner, who came here sound in body and mind, armies, or to weaken the power of the enemy

He has no more lawful authority to hold all hold all the property of the country subject to

### What John Van Buren Says. JOHN VAN BUREN said in his recent New York

We have already, as I have stated to you, carmother calls upon you to stop at the first honorhome; when the betrothed, who parts from ber

country, we are asked to disband the Democratic United States, invite us to disband the Demofully through three foreign wars? Have we not second that again paid the debt of the United We publish the following affidavit in the case States? Has not the cause of freedom been pro-

moted by it, and an independent Treasury established by it? It would take me hours to rchearse regarded as one of the chiefest portions of property that belongs to me. [A voice-"We had a Van Buren then, but we have shinplasters now."] [Laughter.] And now, at We, Jerome Ruff, John M. Powers, Rannals a time when the traditional opponents of the De-Walser, George J. Gottschalk, John Gottschalk, mocratic party come forward to support it-when George Dulinsky, William Dulinsky, Mathew the last Whig candidate for President, General Long, Cyrus Marsh. Bennville Sawver and John A. Sawyer, Amos Gehrett, and E. A. Horton, of when Millard Filmore, the last Whig President, lawful age, residents of the county and State supports the Democratic ticket-when the last aforesaid, upon our oaths depose and say;—that on the 2d day of October, 1862, we attended a field and plants himself upon Democratic principolitical meeting in Nottingham township, Wells ples-when distinguished lawyers all over the ounty, Indiana, which said meeting was appoint- State, such as Nixon, of Syracuse; ex-Judge ed for the purpose of discussing the political is | Comstock, of the Court of Appeals; and when sues before the country, by one A. B. Jetmore, Mr. Briggs and Wm. Duer of Oswego-leaders candidate for State Representative for the coun- in the Whig party-come forward and say to you. ties of Blackford and Wells; that one John all that can save the country is the support of Phipps of Company "A," 34th regiment Indiana | your organization. Where would have been the colunteers, infantry, was present at said meeting | country now but for this organization? Where for the purpose of procuring volunteers; that would Gen. McClellan have been now but for the Theodore Horton, (now under arrest upon a Democratic party? Where would he be to morcharge of then and there discouraging enlist-ments, which said charge, said Phipps, on the who know the influences which it exercise, can Dwight Klinch, a notary public in and for said We propose to stop stealing for ninety days-

to frustrate that party, because, in what observation I have been able to give to the subject, in Deponents further say they were present during tion I have been able to give to the subject, in the entire remarks of Horton then and there looking at all the Governments that have existmade; that they paid strict and close attention to ed-patriarchal, ecclesiastical, imperial, despotic, servation, and after a deal of careful reflection,

From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, October 21. Democratic Majority on Joint Bailot in Pennsylvania-The Democratic State Ticket Elected - Democratic Congressmen.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress will stand as follows:

Democrats. 2. Charles O'Niel, 3. Leonard Myers, 4. Wm. B. Kelly,
5 M. Russell Thayer,
7. John M. Broomall,
9. Thaddeus Sievens,
12. G. W. Schoffeld, 20. Amos Myers. 22. J. K. Morehead, 23. Thomas Williams. Independents. 13. H. W. Tracy, 18. James T. Hale.

Democrats, twelve; Abolitionists, ten; Indeviews. We expect to find Mr. Hale taking a

WORK FOR MR. SECRETARY STANTON .- The New York Herald says:

Is it not time for Mr. Secretary Stanton to be And further deponents say not.

Jerome B. Kuff, Biennville Sawyer, John M.

Powers, John A. Sawyer, Rannals Walser, Amos

moving again in the work of arresting heretical
Democrats? He must begin this work at once,
and not confine it to such intractables as Horatio Seymour and Fernando Wood, but shut up in crats, or they will seize the State of New York in November.